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13. — *An Address on the Subject of Rebellion, Slavery, and Peace, delivered at Concord, N. H., March 2, 1864.* By N. G. UPHAM. Published by Request. Concord: E. C. Eastman. 8vo. pp. 40.

THIS speech, in itself sound, persuasive, eloquent, merits peculiar attention on account of its author and its influence. Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and since his retirement from the bench a zealous and active political leader, has hitherto been in the van of the Democratic party. Not a candidate or aspirant for public office, but profoundly interested in all subjects of national policy, he adhered to that party, believing that its views and measures tended to the preservation of the Union and of pacific relations between its several sections. With conscious and manifest self-consistency, he now comes forward as the unqualified and warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration and policy. He maintains that, the North and the national government having been loyal to all constitutional provisions and guaranties, the *onus* of the present rebellion rests wholly on the South, and that slavery and its abettors have no longer rights or claims. If the slaves of the seceding States be regarded as property, they are liable to appropriation to the direct or indirect use of the government as "contraband of war," or to confiscation as belonging to traitors; if regarded as persons, they owe allegiance, not to the Rebel government, or to masters who profess themselves the subjects of it, but to the United States government, the only lawful authority over the Confederate States, and so far as they recognize this allegiance by deserting their masters they become *ipso facto* free. Judge Upham holds that the reconstruction of the Union with slavery as one of its elements is impracticable, and that the true interest of the South, no less than the peace and prosperity of the nation collectively, demands the exclusion of this unfailing source of strife and peril. He contends also for the obligation to repeal, "simultaneously with the liberation of the slave, all the base acts of certain Northern States expelling the colored race from their borders, and subjecting them to obnoxious penalties and provisions." In fine, a more thoroughly loyal, timely, and efficient argument than this could not have been presented to a popular assembly, nor can the friends of the Union and the Administration put in circulation a document better fitted to further the public cause. We are the more solicitous to make record of its delivery and publication, because it has been second to no instrumentality in defeating the enemies of the Union in New Hampshire, and in securing the election of the Union candidate for the gubernatorial office by a majority far beyond the most sanguine expectation of his supporters.